HENRY LOGAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR at his mand Notary Public. Office over Fox's had Store, Jefferson Street, Jollet, Ill. ARBA N. WATKIIMAN, ATTORNEY AND COUN-Particular attention given to the procuring of Pas-uss, Bacz Par, Bountz Money and all Was Claims, office in Kiwood's New Building.

H. QUINN, Attorney at Law. Office over Fax's Store, Jefferson St., Joliet, Ill. WM. C. GOODHUE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office on Jefferson St., (over Mrs. Kava-tal's Millinery Store,) Joliet, Illineis.

8. THOMAS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon [J., offers his professional services to the citizens of last and vicinity. Office No. 77 Jefferson et., over t. sincremen's brug Store, opposite the Court House, indexes on Eastron Avenue, in J. F. Grosh's House, 100

W. W. STEVENS, Attorney and Connector at Law, and General Land and Collecting agent DANDALL & PULLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BITT

McROBERTS & GOODSPEED, Attorney and Countries at Law, Jolist, Illinois. Office in Stone's

Bullet, liftuels. Office opposite Court House, Jeffer A. R. BUWER,

PAKES & SLWOOD, Atterneys, Counselors, Joliet, Will County, Illinois. Office, North side of the pub-is susare, Jefferson St. a. s. s. PARES.

LISHA C. FELLOWS, Attorney and Counselor at by Law and Solicitor and Counselor in Chancery, will opeinty attend the Courts to the counties of Will, Durer, Kandell, McHenry, Grandyand Iroquois. Office ser £ M. Bray's Drugg Store, Jefferson-st., Joliet, Ill. TAMES FLETCHER, Attorney at Law. Middlepurt

S. A. WASHINGTON, Attorney and Counselor attaw will attend faithfully to all business sutrusted to sure, in this and the neighboring counties. Middleport, Iroquo.s county, Illinois,

H. SNAPP, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Joliet, will County, Illinois. JACOB A. WHITEMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Clumonry Middleport, Iroquote

H.REECE, German Eclectic Poeter and Oculist Office on Binff-st., West side, where he may be been at all times ready and willing to wait upon the six and affloted. He would just may to these that are disted with Dissasse of the Rive, that he devotes the green af each day to that brauch of his profession.

D. A. B. MEAD, has removed his Office over E. M. Beer's Brings Stores, on Jufferson et., where spersons separate to employ him can always find him when not protestionally absents.

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D of the Peace, office on Hinf Street in Merchants Row-fill this pleasure in waiting on all who may entrust a with their Business of any kind in his line. E.S. On the west Side of the River, Jolist.

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JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 9, 1862.

OF THE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES. DELIVERED TO

THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, DECEMBER 1st, 1862.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Repro-Since your last assembling, another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed, are to be observed. To bring the mind or the body into good working condition, take an appearient the first night. In the mornand, while it has not pleased the Almighty He gives us, trusting that, in His own time and wise way, all will be well.

GUR POREIGN RELATIONS. The correspondence touching foreign af-fairs which has taken place during the last year is because the submitted, in virtual com-

by the House of Represents close of the past session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usu-

In the month of Jone last, there were powers, which, at the beginning of our But as he descended into the deep flood it will do you no good, for it is strength insurgents as a belligerent power, would soon recede from that posicion, which has proved only less injurious to themselves man would fain draw him down upon his long as the first; spend the forencon in than to our country; but the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have

The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupation necessarily disturbed the social conditions, propagandism, and acknowledged no revolution ; but we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of know that my end is near. So be it, Lord; health-seekers must know nothing of idle- its own affairs. Our struggle has been of conjointly; and when you have discharged to its supposed and often exaggerated effor eight o'clack will be near at hand. If those nations themselves. Nevertheless, you had no tea at breakfast, you may take | complaint on the part of this government, some now; but take something solid with even if it were just, would certainly be un-

No eating nor drinking between meals; THE SLAVE TRADE TREATY WITH GREAT BRIT-AIN.

The treaty with Great Britain for the the slave trade b into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of especial pleasure to acknowledge that the execution, naval operations required for the suppresof it, on the part of her Majesty's government, has been marked with a jealous respect for the authorities of the United States. and the rights of their moral and loyal eitizens.

THE ABOLITION OF THE STADT DUET. The convention with Hanover for the abolution of the Stadt duet has been cargress for that purpose.

THE BLOCADE, AND COMPLAINTS ARISING THEREFROM. A blockade of three thousand miles of soa coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great comcommitting occasional mistakes and inflict ing unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war, occurring in a country where foreigners stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights -All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce national reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been preferred by friendly powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtunable to agree with the governments whose protection is demanded by the claimunts. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens ventions to examine and adjust such com-

formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recomend an anprevented, by the commander of the blockthe proper committees.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African decent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home others upon patriotic principles, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any State, without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as freemen; and I have, at the some time, offered to the saveral States situated in the tiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of portions of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions Liberia and Hayti are yet the only

pair of socks for the last 15 years by only countries to which colonists of African descent from here, could go with a certainty of being received and adopted as citi zens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so riod were: For Congressional, Executive willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, that They talk about lost battles being blessthe opinion is improving, and that, ere ings in disguise. We would a little rather loog, there will be an augumented and considerable emigration to both these \$14,129,771.50; for expenses under the Incountries from the United States.

United States and the Sultan of Turkey 69; for interest on the public debt, \$13,-has been carried into execution. 190,324.45; and for the payment of the A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is pending with the republic of Havti.

A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS AGAIN. Our relations with Great Britain, France.

Spain, Portugal, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable rela tions also continue to be maintained wish Turkey, Morocco, China, and Japan. During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our consi nent, but more friendly sentiments than have been heretofore existing are believed to be entertained by these neighbors,

whose safety and progress are so intimate y connected with our own. This state-ment especially applies to Mexico. Costs Rica, Nicaragua, Hondoras, Peru, and Chili THE NEW GRANADIAN AND COSTA RICAN

COMMISSIONS. The commission under the convention with the Republic of New Granada closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention, that it may be able

to do more complete justice. The commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica bas completed its labors and submitted its re-

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHORE TELEGRAPHS I have fovored the project of connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph wire and habits of the American people has with the wire that is being extended across the Russian Empire.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union.

The immense mineral resources of some of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is whorthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures promote that end cannot be adopted. The measure which suggests itself as most likely to be effective in a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in these Territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign counties,-results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

THE NATIONAL PINANCES. The condition of the finances will claim

sion of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and the public credit has been fully maintained. The centinuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements, made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflection as to the best mode of providing the necessary revenue, without injury to Lusiness, and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspension of specie payment of the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops and other just deands be so economically or as well provimercial activity like the present without | ded for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of those notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts. has made them universal currency, and reside and carry on a trade under treaty | has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of a uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discount and exchange. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period, compatible with a due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Prompt and cerful cases upon which the government is tain convertability into coin is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest [safeguard | squinst them, and it is extreme ly doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficsuffer wrongs from naval or military au- iently large for the wants of the people, can thorities of foreign nations which the gov- be permanently, usefully, and safely mainernment of these States are not prepared to tained. Is their any other mode in which redress. I have proposed to some of the the necessary provision for the public wants foreign States thus interested mutual con | can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I to the United States, and entered into a Trace through from East to West upon the plaints. This proposition has been made know of none which promises so certain treaty with the insurgents. Those who line between the free and the slave countespecially to Great Britain, to France, to results, and at the same time so unobjec-Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has tionable, as the organization of banking driven from their country. The Chief of one-third of its length are rivers easy to been kindly received, but has not yet been associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To purpose of restoring the former relations populated, thickly upon both sides, while such associations the government might propriation in behalf of the owners of the furnish circulating notes on the security of alleges that they were constrained by su- merely surveyors lines, over which people Norwegian barque Admiral P. Torciens United States bonds deposited in the treas perior force to enter into treaties with the may walk back and forth without any con-Riola, which vessel was, in May, 1861, ury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniading force off Charleston from leaving form in appearance and security, and conthat port with cargo, notwithstanding a vertible always into soin, would at once similar privilege had shortly before been protect labor from the evils of a vicious Indians in Minnesota attacked the settlers The fact of separation; if it comes, gives granted to an English vessel. I have di- currency, and faciliate commerce by cheap in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, rected the Secretary of State to cause the and safe exchanges. A moderate reserva- killing indiscriminately men, women, and papers in the case to be communicated to tion from the interest on the bonds would children. This attack was wholly unexcompensate the United States for the pre- pected, and, therefore, no defence had paration and distribution of the notes and been provided. It is estimated that not would lighten the burden of that part of sad a large amount of property was de greatly improved, and the negotiation of which may be unjust, need not be stated new loans greatly faciliated, by the steady Information was received by the Indian market demand for government bonds, Bureau from different sources, about the which the adoption of the propesed sys tem would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would tween the Mississippi River and the Rocky

now issued by them,

The receipts into the treasury from all sources, including loans and balances from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were \$582. 886,247,66; of which sum \$49,058,297.62 were derived from customs; \$1.795,331.73 from the direct tax; from public lands, \$152 203 77 , from miscellaneous sources, \$931,789 64; from loans in all forms \$529,692,360.50. The remainder, \$257. 065.50 was the balance from last year. The disbursements during the same pe

and Judical purposes, \$5,939,009 29; for foreign intercourse, \$1,239,710.35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, postoffice deficiencies, collec-

public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loans and redemption, \$96,096. 923.09; making an aggregate of \$570.841, 700.25, and leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1852, of \$13,043,446 81. It should be observed that the sum of \$96,096,923.09, expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receptsi and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year \$487.788.324. 97, and the expenditures \$474,744,788 16. Other information on the subject of the finances will be given in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose state ments and views I invite your most candid

VOL. 20 NO. 26.

and considerate attention. THE NAVY AND WAR REPORTS. The Securities of the Navy and War are serewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations con-ducted through these departments, har ducted through these departments, her could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you and asking your attention to them. THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Pastoffice Department, as compared with several preceding years. The re-ceipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to \$8,349 296.40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-onlied Confederate States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to pro duce a revenue during the same year of \$8,299,820 90, being only \$50,000 less than was derived f.ou all the States of the Union the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favoral is result. The amount expended in 1861 was \$13,606,-779.11; for the last year the amount has been reduced to \$11.125,364.13, showing a may be called composated emancipation. difference of about \$2 487,000 in the expan- A nation may be said to consist of its terdifference of about \$2.750,000 in the expan-difference as compared with the preceding year, and about \$3.750,000 as compared with the fiscal pear. The deficiency in the durabillity. One generation passeth away department for the previous year was \$4,- and another generation cometh, but the 551,066 98; for the last fiscal year it was earth abideth forever. It is of the free reduced to \$2,112,814 57. These favorable importance to duly consider and estimate results are in part owing to the essention this ever-enduring part. That pertion of of mail conveyances in the insurrectionary surface which is owned and in-States, and in part to a casual review of all habited by the people of the United States expenditures in that department, in the is will adapted to the home of one national interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been or more. Its vast extent and its variety much improved.

of State, with foreign governments, propo-Steam, and telegraphs, and intelligence sing a convention of postal representatives, have brought these to be an advantageous for the purpose of simplifying the rates of combination for one united people. foreign postage and to expediate the foreign in the Inaugural address I briefly point ant to our adopted entirens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been ple of the two sections. I did so in lanyour most diligent consideration. The vast the governments from whom replies have therefore, I beg leave to repeat. One seeexpenditures incident to the military and been received.

I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestion of the Postmaster General in his believes it is wrong and ought not to be report, respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands. The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of January, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sales of public lands were \$137,477.26-a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same period. The homestead law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for each cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the general Land Office, and the cost of surveving and bringing the land into market.

The discrepancy between the sums here stated as arising from the sales of public lands and the sum derived from the same source reported from the Treasury Department arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really, coincident at the beginning point. The Treasury report includes a considerable sum now which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior and not by the Treasury Department. THE INDIANS.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have during the past year, manifested a The tribes occupying the Indian country

south of Kansas renounced their allegiance s national boundary upon which to divide. remained loyal to the United States were ry, and we shall find a little more than the Cherokees has visited this city for the be crossed, and populated, or soon to be of the tribe with the United States. He in nearly all its remaining length, are insurgents, and that the United States sciousness of their presence. No part of neglected to furnish the protection which this line can be made any more difficult to their treaty stipulation required. On the ninth of August last, the Sioux

a general supervision of the system, and less than 800 were killed by the Indians, the public debt employed as security .- stroyed. How this outbreak was induced The public credit, moreover, would be is not definitely known, and suspicions, time hostilities were commenced, that a reconcile, as far as possible, all existing Mountains. The State of Minnesota has Dacount, Nebraska, and a part of Colorade interests by the opportunity offered to ex- suffered great Injury from the Indian has above ten million of people, and will war. A large portion of her territory has have fifty million within fifty years, if not act, substituting only the secured uniform been depopulated, and a severe loss has prevented by any political fully or mistake, national circulation for the local and various circulations, secured and unsecured, erty. The pe p'e of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State, as a guarantee against further hostilities. The Com missioner of Indian Affairs will furnish details

I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the b. lief that this sie, ing west from the Rocky Mountains to can be profitably done. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

progress that has been made in the enter- great interior region is naturally one of press of constructing the Pacific Railroad, and would suggest the earliest completing tain from the statisties the small proporof the road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pend- brought into continuation, and also the large ing before them for enlarging the especi-ties of the great canals in New York and oucts, and we shall be overwhelmed with tion of revenue, and other like charges, lilinois, as being of vital and rapidly in the magnitude of the prospect presented terior Department, \$3,102 985 52; under creasing importance to the whole nation, and yet this region has no sea coast, the War Department, \$394.368,407.38; especially to the east interior region here; touches no ocean anywhere. The new commercial treaty between the under the Navy Department, \$42,674.589. insiter to be noticed at some greater one methon, it's people now may find, and

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length. I propose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some in-teresting and valuable statistical information upon this subject.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BES LARGEMENT.

Toe military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illineis and Michigan Canal and improving the Illinois River is presented in the report of Col. Webster to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully sek your attention to it.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To carry out the provisions of the set of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months, this department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchange, both at home and abroad, which prom to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of agricultural statistics of the differerent States; also, that will soon be prepared to distribute largely, seeds, con reals, plants, and cuttings, and has already published and liberally defused much vale uable information, in anticipation of more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some value ble tests in chemical science now in pre-gress in the labratory. The creation of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, afti I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that is will realize at no distant day all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION. On the 224 day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now of climate and productions are of advas-The Postmaster General has opened a age in the age of our people, whatever Steam, and telegraphs, and intelligence

mails. This proposition, equally import- ed out the total inadequacy of disunion se favorably cutertained and agreed to by all guage which I cannot improve, and which tion of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other extended, This is the only substantial constitution and the law for the suppression of the African slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law The great body of the people abide itself. by the legal obligations in both cases, and a few break over each. This, I think catnot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both instances, after separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while tugitives, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separ-

ate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impa-sable wall between them. A busband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the resen of each other; but the different parts of our courtry cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, an intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. It is possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before ? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can tresties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, -you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides spirit of insubordination, and at several and no gain on either, you cease fighting. points engaged in open hostifitios with the the indentical old question as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for pass by writing it down on paper or parch-

up on the part of the seceding section the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the seceded from; while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take But there is another difficulty: The great interior region bounded east by the

Alleghenies, north by the British dominions, west by the Ricky Mountains, and south by the time along which the cultive tion of cord and cotton meets, and which country owned by the revoited [States]certainly more than one milion of surface miles. One half as populous as Massechusetts already is, it would have more than seventy five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Re public. The other parts are but marginal borders to it. The megnificent region the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resource fir the I submit a statement of the proceedings production of provisions, grain, grasses, of the Commissioners, which shows the and all which proceeds from them: This the most important in the world. tion of the region which has yet been

BY C. & C. ZARLEY. HEART AND HAND.

have followed the plough, I have scattered the seed And reaped the reward of the land; and though labor has hardened my hand, it is well That my heart is not hard as my hand. Oh, then, while I toil As the lord of the soil. Let the love-light still beam in myeye;

Sure can be no disgrace, While my beart is not withered and dry. When autumn langha out, 'mid her fruitage and grain, And plenty smiles over the land, Perhaps we can mase some poer bosom of pain, If our heart is not hard as our haud.

Oh, then, when the poor Pleader stands at the door. And gazes with suppliant eye, Let our charity prove, By an action of love, That our hearts are not withered and dry.

A small deed of kindness will never be missed, And the heart will in kindness expand, Until the whole earth in its love is an braced, If it is not as bard as the hand. Let sympathy cheer,

With a generous tear, The heart that may sorrow and sight; And rest quite secure That its record is written on high.

THE HOLY GIANT.

A correspondent of the Independent fur aishes it with the following beautiful ver

sion of the old legend : There was once, a long, long time ego, a roving soldier of the beathen race of the Capanites, whose name was Offer. He stood over twelve feet high in his stockings, his breast was like a broad shield, and his fists like two iron knobs. He was a rude, brawling fellow, who cared for nothing in the world but fighting. Wherever he went there was scuffling and stabbing, and all manner of uprosr and confusion. Little did he care what was said or thought of him. He knocked his way straight through all hindrances, and only laughed to hear

the scolding and grumbling behind him. This rough soldier had but one rule for his life; he would consent to serve none but the very mightiest. When he heard that the emperor was the head of all Christendom, he presented bisself before the monarch, eaving-"Sir emperor, wilt thou have me? I will

serve no meaner man." The emperor measured him with his eyes from head to foot, and thought it was eurely old Samson come to life again. "Yea," said he, "I will take thee, if thou wilt serve me foreser. "As to forever," quoth Offer, "that's not so enon said; but while I do serve thee.

woe be to the head that raises itself against thee ! So he went up and down the land with the emperor for a long time, and enjoyed himself mightily; for neither at board nor

in hattle was found his match. Now it happened that the emperor had also a minstrel, who sang from early morning til the time of rest; and whenever the emteror was weary with a long march, the sweet tones of his voice and harp refreshed lim like a baimy sleep. Once, just as the sun was setting, the nrmy en comped before a thick forest. The empefor but down to eat, and while he feasted and qualfed the sparkling cup, the minstrel It changed that

made the sign of the crows. "What joke is this of my liege?" he ask-"It is," said the emperor, "to guard me against the Evil One, who exercises a fear-

fol power in this wood." "Up!" cried Offer, scornfully, "and let us hunt him from the forest." "No. Offer," replied the emperor, mildly, "we might get harm to our souls." "Farewell, sir emperor," said Offer, "give me my wages and let me ga. Since

you tremble before the Evil One, he is the mightier, and him will I serve." For hwith he plunged into the wood, forcing his way merrily through the tangled thicket into the heart of the dark forest .-There, in the midst of a clear space, stood an altar to the devil, whereupon haman b nes and -keletons of horses shimmered white and ghastly in the moonlight. Offer did not allow himself to be at all disturbed by the sight, gazed awhile serenely at the skulls and bones, called thrice on the Evil One, then laid himself down and began to suore. About Midmight he heard the earth crack, and lo l on a coal-black horse rude out of a cleft a Moorish knight, with a long train of followers behind him. He

dashed down furiously on Offer, breathing smoke and fire, and in a voice of thunder demanded that he should bind himself to his service forever. "Not so fast, my friend," said Offer, "I will try your metile awhile first," So he goes for a long time up and down

the world with Satan, and likes his service better than the emporor's. But it happened, as once they were proceeding along the highway, that three old crosses stood before them on the road. At this sight Satan suddenly sheeked his black horse, and whispered tremblingly:

"Let us steal round by the forest path. "Is my master afraid of the gallows trees?" cried Offer, scornfully, "Know you not," said Satan, "that the Son of Mary, who died on on the cross, has great power? Take heed, or it will be

worse for you." "If that is so," quoth Offer, "good-bye to your worship. As I came to you uncalled, will make free to go unbidden." So on he rides, asking of every traveller he meet, where he shall find the Son of Mary. But as few carry the Saviour in their hearts, he finds none to show the with a pair of bouncing twins, attended way to bis dwelling. 'At length one eve-

ning he reached the cave of a pious hermit who lodged him on a bed of straw, and re- at our innocent friend, and said in a tone freshed him with food and drink. "Father," said Offer, when he had appeased his hunger, "I have long sought the Son of Mary; canst thou direct me to his

dwelling? Then the holy man instructed him in the faith, and bade him if he would save his soul, to retire into the desert, like John the Baptist, and spend his life in prayer and fasting.

so stomach for grasshoppers and honey -If there's no other door to Paradise, I prefer to stay outside." "Nay, my son," said the wise hermit. "if thou hast no calling to spiritual exer

"That sounds like reason," said Offer ; "whereto is my strength given me except for works? What shall I do first?" "Yonder," said the hermit, "flows swift river whose current will endure peither boat nor bridge, obstructing the way of pious pilgrims to the Holy City. Let it

Marble Monuments, Head Stones, &c. be thy charge to bear them safely over on "Willingly," cried Offer; and forthwith he built a but beside the stream, and wait-All work warranted to give entire satisfaction, and releas to sait the times. Orders sent by mail will ed for pilgrims. Hour after hour, day (u2-ly) after day, patient as a camel or an elephant, he bore the pious burden from shore to shore; and if any one offered him money for the service, he said, "Nay, I do it for eternal life!"

And so he did for many a long year, till his hair grew white with age. At length, Allet Sant 20, 1869

Ballet Sant 20, 1869 little piteous voice, calling;
"Good Offer, gentle Offer, strong Offer, fetch me over?" made-s golden calf.

Sleepy and weary was the old man; but he remembered the Son of Mary, grasped, yawning, the young pine tree which he be seen; he thinks he must have been naturally wish to know the plan. The andreaming, and trudges back to his hut, and swer is, by a little improvement on Napo-"Good Offer, gentle Offer, strong Offer,

fetch me over!' He rises patiently the second time wades | who can now scarcely creep into the valley. through the stream and looks about can see no pilgrim So he lies down to sleep Then comes once more the little pitenus voice, now shrill and clear: "Good Offer, gentle Offer, strong Offer, fetch me over !"

The third time he takes his pine tree staff, and steps bravely into the cold, cold bus let it be walking as if you meant to "Now will I find thee," said be, "be thou man or mouse, if I stay up all night for front of the body for about ten minutes with a soft cith—cotton is the best; wash the hands and face in cold, soft water.—

a head of golden curls, from which rayed a o'clock, and after a time you will think halo of soft light. With one small hand he | that hour quite late enough, and not need graspod a banner, showing a lamb on its blue ground; in the other lay a round globe. His clear eyes looked up, full of globe. His clear eyes looked up, full of smiling trust, into the face of Offer, who or a mutton-chop; only whisper to the apprehended, raised him with two fingers and set him on cook to have some nourishment in it when In the mont the top of his head. But his patience was it is cooked, for meat in the shape of cind- some grounds to expect that the maritime most gone "Methinks," he muttered, ers is not strongthening-in other words, "the child might as well have gone a pleas- let the ment be so cooked as to retain the domestic difficulties, so unwisely and so uring by daylight."

what means it ?- the little one grows heav- | you are seeking, not fat, ier than so much lead! Soon the strong shoulders. Heavier and heavier grows the your garden, if you have the good fortune burden; Offer sinks into the miry bottom to have one; or chop up wood in the yard. bausted, with sweat pouring from his face, | magistrate who used to break the stones on | hitherto delayed that act of simple justice. able to save himself from drowning, he at his own estate. At any rate, let it be exlength staggers to the land, sets down the ereise in the open air. child, and casts himself trembling upon the received a harm."

spreads out its little hands, at d says:— day; the food is to be the same as in the office of the same time, excited political lithas, at the same time, excited political forth thou shalt be called Christopher, for ality; but to vegetables, you must cry, no; ambitions and apprehensions, which have thou hast borne Christ the Saviour of the to fruit, no; to sweets and to pastry, no- produced a profound agitation throughout world, the Son of Mary. Plant thy dry | no ; still, if you have luxurious babits, and | the civilized world. In this unusual agistaff in the ground; in the morning thou wish to revel in indulgences, then request tation we have forborne taking part in any shalt beheld a sign that this is true. He vanishes in pure light; Christopher folds his hands, looks up to heaven, and Indian, and refresh yourself on boiled rice.

for my sins are forgiven, and I have found ness-it is no friend of theirs. The mind course contemplated by foreign nations the Son of Mary." He plants the pine tree in the earth. At dawn it had become green as young grass | this double duty, then think your supper | fects and the consequences resulting to in spring; as the day advanced it shot forth buds and crowned itself with flowers, as the almond tree in time of blossom. At sunset the angels came down and bore St. Christopher away to Abraham's bosom.

Lincoln Hangs on.

has his heart in the work, will be appointed. Withitheros, int.

| The above is a dispatch published in the green to their friends in Chicago, or St. Offer observed that the emperer thereupon dailies. We like it. We here it will be but through on the double quick. A Provest Marshal ought to be stationed in every town. We presume when the thing gets working right, if a democrat should say, that Lincoln's proclamation is unconstitutional and in his judgment is unwise and

> e would be arrested as a "rebel sympa-He would be a "sympathizer" if he said free States contrary to their respective constitutions and the wishes of the peo-

He would be a "sympathizer" unless he agreed to the letter with the abolition party relative to the emancipation of the He would be a traiter and a "sympathiz er" unless he voted and acted with the abol.tion party.

He would be a "sympathizer" if he expressed the principles of the democratic party as laid down by Jefferson and Jack-He would be a "sympathizer" if he desired that this rebeil on should come to a

termination before the proclamation would have an effect upon the slaves in the rebellious States. He would be a "sympathizer" if he murmured at the unequal and oppressive taxation brought upon the country by the bad management, imbecility and utter incomp-

etency of the party now in power, to legislate for the people. He would be a "sympathizer" if he should express his feelings, and say that coffee was selling at 40 cents per pound occasioned by the election of Lincoln. He would be a "sympataizer" unless his

and nigger forever. He would be a "sympathizer" if he de sired the constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Finally, he would be a "sympathizer" if he was opposed to seeing the form of our government changed from a democratic to

a despotic one. And if any one is curious to know how large a Bastile it will take to hold such sympathizers as the above, he can ascertain by counting the democratic votes at the last election. A young fellow of our acquaintance, mere Massachusetts sectional people from whose better half had just presented him setting themselves up as "holier" than this Rev. -- 's church last Sunday. During

the discourse the clergyman looked right of thrilling elequence: 'Young man, you have an important responsibility thrust upon you.' preacher alluded to his

'Yes, I have two of them !' "Well, that's always the way with tele-"Nay, good father," said Offer, "I have graph folks!" exclaimed Mrs. Mellow. charge before it had formed alliances, and "the good news they send us one day is while it was without funds or a governpretty sure to be contradicted the next .- ment. You have conducted the great mil-Why, ther's our neighbor, Sally Shute, itary contest with wisdom and fortitude, who got a story as how her husband had invaribly regarding the rights of the civil been killed in one of the battles, and the power through all disasters and changday after it was all upset for it proved to es." be another man. Gin me the old mail

> "if 'twas slow, 'twas sartain. 'Mr. Ferguson, you serely jest when you say my babe is bandsomest child you ever saw. You must be soft-soaping. madam, it may possibly be so, for I now recollect I thought it very much needed soap of some kind,' replied Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson was seen immediately after and new legs to them every other winter. making a basty exit, pursued by an en raged broomstick.

"What's powder bringing?" asked a dealer of Squigsby, who was looking over the market report. "Powder," replied the funny man, is bringing the rebels to their

Many a rich man, in bringing up his son eems ambitious of making what Aaron MESSAGE

Health and Strength. How to bring a man to his highest poin of health and strength is certainly used as a staff to belp him through the deep thing worth knowing; and you, my friend, mire and rushing water, and waded lustily to the other shore. But no pilgrim was to frame, and happen to have neither, will swer is, by a little improvement on Napolies down to sleep again. Scarcely had he leon's code of health, namely, by early forgot himself, when the little piteous voice rising, good air, plain food, exercise and ablutions; these simple methods, properly carried out, will enable a man to walk up a mountain's side, and laugh at the toil,

coughing as he goes. But let us give minutely the rules that ing, rise about half past five ; walk from balf a mile to two miles before breakfast, walk, not sauntering or crawling; as soon er shore a little lad in a white mantle, with Take your breakfast not later than eight

gravy. Fat meat you can dispense with; unsuccessfully, as we think, recognized the After breakfast take a second walk, as till the water is almost to his head. Ex | if you like the work. We knew a worthy

At the hour of two let dinner be ready. earth. "Little master," he gasps. "I Your broakfast was what the French pray thee go no further; this time I have call a "dejeuner a la fourchette," and your and affected very deeply the prosperity of dinner is to be another breakfast, with the the nations with which we have carried on The child looks up with a gracicus smile, aid of a fork, only at a later hour in the a commerce that has been steadily increasthe servant to bring you a well-cooked, controversy between parties and factions in mealy potatoe, unless you wish to play the any such States. We have attempted no Now comes the afternoon, and this por-"My limbs tremble, my strength fails, I tion of the day must not be idled away;

give your digestive organs their proper amount of work and rest All irregularity "Mr Lincoln also expressed his determimpairs digestion, and injuries the stomach; nation to enforce vigorous measures to rid and the stomach, as Abernethev expressed the States of rebel sympathizers, and for it, is the father of the whole family. When that corpose a new Provest Marshal Gener- you have finished your supper, then, my friend, finish the duties of the day hour's exercise before going to bed. On The above is a dispatch published in the getting home, rub your skin well, and then ailies. We like it. We have it will be you have done something to secure a good night's rest; only taking care that you

never hear the clock strike ten at nightexcept it be in bed. Adhere to this plan in the pursuit of health-even if it be only for a few weeks -and you will find yourself, if need be, ried into fall effect, under the act of Conunjust both to the negro and the white race. qualified to digest the flap of a saddle, and ready to jump out of your own skin. plan is of course principally adapted to those circumstances allow them to regard negroes ought not to be imported into the perfect healty as of paramount importance, and to pursue it accordingly; but all may gain hints from it, especially those who are compelled to have recourse to means of restoring impaired health.

"The Case in Short Hand." The Tribune is pithily showing the cause of this war, and that great cause to

be "slavery," thus sums up : 1. The rebellion has broken out in the slave States. A mistake! It first broke out only in Massachusetts-which nullified the constitution of the United States and laws of Congress, in so-called Personal Liberty Bills

2. It commenced in South Carolina, the most intensely pro-slavery of them all, and mastered State after State in exact propertion to their interests in and divotion to slavery. Another Mistake! It began in Boston

in rescues from United States Marshal, in Syracuse, in the Jerry case, -in Milwankie, in the Booth case. The real fact is, - that for ten years, Massachusetts bas not been fairly in, or under the constitution of the United States -aye, ever since the organization of the prayer was for the nigger-nigger now, Government,-from the days of Shay's rebelliou, on to the Hartford convention, Massachusetts has been, more less, in opposition to the constitution and laws of the

United States. We have had three rebellions in Massachusetts since 1780: First, the Shav rebellion. Second, the Embargo rebellion. Third, the Personal liberty rebellion: This, certainly, does not excuse or palliate the intensity of crime and horrors to be charged against South Carolina in opening fire against Fort Sumter, -- but it forbids

South Carolina .- New York Expresz.

The Highest Honor. On the 24th day of December, 1783, in congress assembled, Gen. George Washington, the father of his country, voluntarily The new-fledged dad, supposing that the tendered his resignation to the authorities peculiar home under which he had acted. The President event, considerably startled the audience Mr. Mifflin, in responding on behalf of congress, uttered the following enlogi-"Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred

> During the present contest it seems to disregard by the military the rights of the

knitting new feet to them every winter, It is worth your while to be a sterling staunch, honest man, just for the sake of

Old Mrs. Danley is a pattern of house-

take our blessings plain. Economy -- How to make pantaloon last-make the coat and vest first.

and abroad, some from interested motives, while, on the other hand, several of the stage after all," continued Mrs. Mellow; have been thought the "highest honor" to tropics, or having colonies there, to negohold economy. She says she has knit a which shall be equal, just, and humane.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.